

**35116. INODES EXUL O. F. Cook.****Palmetto.**

From Victoria, Tex. Presented by Mr. O. F. Cook, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 26, 1913.

"This is a new palmetto occurring in cultivation in some portions of Texas, and especially at Victoria, whence this material was received. It is described as being related to some of the other Mexican forms of this genus, which suggests that it probably originated in Mexico. Some of the palmettos of this new species are really magnificent, with their stately crowns of large vivid-green leaves, firmly supported on massive petioles, also of living green. Even the trunk appears green, for the sheathing leaf bases retain their color.

"The crown is more ample than most palms, because of the firm texture and persistent vitality of the leaves. This lends an impression of extreme vigor and luxuriance and adds greatly to the decorative effect. In short, it seems not unlikely that the Victoria palmetto may find a place in the front rank of ornamental species.

"This species is distinguished from related species by its large size, the deep-green foliage, the thickened branchlets of the inflorescence, the solitary fruit, and the large seed, not wrinkled above nor hollowed out below.

"At Victoria these cultivated palmettos have passed, without any damage to the leaves, through freezes that killed many of the wild *Acacia farnesiana*. Though certain other palms are able to survive such temperatures and are worthy of being planted for special purposes, the mutilation of the leaves means a loss of decorative value for several months. Frost-proof foliage is especially desirable in an ornamental species." (*Abstract from O. F. Cook's article, "A New Ornamental Palmetto in Southern Texas," Circular 113, Bureau of Plant Industry.*)

For an illustration of this new species of palmetto, as grown in Texas, see Plate IV.

**35117 to 35120. DIOSPYROS KAKI L. f.****Persimmon.**

From Wakamatsu, Japan. Presented by Rev. Christopher Noss, D. D., at the request of Rev. H. Loomis, Yokohama, Japan. Received March 30, 1913.

**35117.** "*Gosho*. Medium, nonastringent."

**35118.** "*Kōshu maru*. Late, nonastringent."

**35119.** "*Myōdō*. Late, nonastringent."

**35120.** "*Ōhassaku*. Early, nonastringent."

**35121. PERSEA AMERICANA Miller.****Avocado.**

(*Persea gratissima* Gaertn. f.)

From Caracas, Venezuela. Presented by Mr. H. Pittier, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 31, 1913.

"This aguacate is called *Veranero* on account of the crop coming at the end of the dry season, while the high time for the other varieties growing about Caracas is August. It is smaller than the common varieties coming from the tierra caliente, which can also be obtained now in the market. Besides, its outer color is characteristically yellow and it has a special very fine flavor. As it grows here up to above 1,400 meters, it should do well in southern California and in other parts of the South where the rain is somewhat scarce." (*Pittier.*)

For an illustration of the fruit of the *Veranero* variety of avocado, as grown in Venezuela, see Plate V.

**35122. MEDICAGO SATIVA L.****Alfalfa.**

From Algiers, Algeria. Presented by Dr. L. Trabut. Received March 24, 1913.